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The Hongkong Telegraph

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November 21, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 57 2 p.m. 67
Humidity 46 37

November 21, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 66 52

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.12.

7809 日七初月十

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1917.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

Within Striking Distance of Jerusalem.

London, November 20.
A Palestine official message states:—Our mounted troops occupied, on Sunday, Beit el Tabi, twelve miles north-west of Jerusalem. The infantry yesterday reached a line fifteen miles west of Jerusalem.

The First Battle of Gaza.

London, November 20.
The chief feature of a despatch by General Murray dealing with the operations in Palestine from March 1 to June 28 is his summing up of the results of the first Battle of Gaza. He says we took 950 Turkish and German prisoners and two Austrian field-guns, and caused the enemy 8,000 casualties, while we had only 4,000 casualties, a large proportion of which were slight. The failure to capture Gaza was due to a delay on March 26, owing to fog and the waterless country around Gaza, which prevented a most successful operation being a complete disaster to the enemy. General Murray pays a tribute to the utmost gallantry, endurance and splendid fighting qualities of the troops.

Dealing with the second attack on Gaza, General Murray states that on April 20 his total casualties were 7,000. On April 21, General Dobell, Commanding the Eastern Force, again emphasised the opinion he had previously expressed, and which he said was supported by all his subordinate commanders—that in view of the great strength of the positions to which he was opposed, a renewal of direct attack would not be justified by any reasonable prospect of success. General Dobell was strongly of opinion that deliberate methods must be adopted and even a resumption of trench warfare might be necessary, pending the arrival of reinforcements. After full discussion, General Murray most reluctantly consented to this change of policy.

Meanwhile it became apparent to General Murray that General Dobell, who had previously suffered a touch of the sun, was no longer in a fit state of health to bear the strain of further operations during the incoming hot weather. Therefore General Murray most regretfully relieved him of his command, to which Lieutenant General Sir Philip Chetwode was appointed.

THE ITALIAN STRUGGLE.

Three Hundred Enemy Prisoners Taken.

London, November 20.
An Italian official message says:—We drove back four mass attacks against the Montefena spur. We took three hundred prisoners during Sunday and Monday in the Melette region.

German Admits Strong Italian Attacks.

London, November 20.
A German wireless official message states:—We drove back, after desperate fighting, strong Italian counter-attacks on the northern slope of Monte Tomba.

Operations Against Venice?

London, November 20.
Reuter's correspondent at Venice says that Austria has asked Italy to declare whether Venice is to be considered a fortified city. This is taken as indicating the enemy's intention to begin operations against Venice and to provide himself with a justification for anything that ensues. The Allied Consuls are temporarily remaining in Venice and Venetian women are patriotically labouring most ardently in ironworks and machine shops.

PRINCE OF WALES ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, November 20.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says the newspapers are only now allowed to announce the presence of the Prince of Wales on the Italian front, which is everywhere causing the warmest enthusiasm, and is regarded as a new proof of British sympathy and solidarity.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, November 20.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire successfully raided to the east of rampoux. We drove off raiders to the east of Wytschate.

Big German Attack Fails.

London, November 20.
A French communique says:—On the right bank of the Semois, after an intense bombardment of Besonvaux and Chaume Wood; the Germans attacked north of Chaume Wood on a kilometre front. The attack was broken by our fire and only reached our advanced lines over a very small area. The enemy detachments which gained a footing there were mostly driven out by an immediate counter-attack.

Violent Artillery Duel.

London, November 20.
A German wireless official message states:—There is a violent artillery duel from Houthulst Wood to Zandvoorde. We repulsed an attack at Chaume Wood.

SUBMARINE BEATEN.

New Means of Dealing with U-Boats.

London, November 20.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, referring to Mr. Lloyd George's statement that five submarines were sunk on Saturday, affirmed:—“The submarines have failed, and will fail, to accomplish their ends. Means have been found nullifying to a large extent their effectiveness.”

ANGLO-AMERICAN SILVER SCHEME.

London, November 19.
In connection with Reuter's Washington correspondent's message of the 16th instant relating to silver, the Financial News New York correspondent states that Britain and America have agreed to purchase 100 million ounces of silver from American producers, of which America will take 40 million and Britain 60 million. Of the latter, five million ounces monthly will be for India, to stabilise the rupee.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

"A WORKED-UP SHAM CRISIS."

Sir Edward Carson on Political Machinations.

London, November 20.
Speaking at a luncheon at the Constitutional Club, Sir Edward Carson said we had just passed a worked-up sham crisis. The colleagues of the Premier had been supposed to be cyphers and dummies who had been struck obedient by the will of the Premier—(Laughter) Nothing was further from the facts—(Cheers). Ministers were supposed to have been waging war on the great administration of our splendid Army. A more wicked or more slanderous attempt to sow dissension in our midst at so grave and perilous a crisis had never been known. The whole thing was a mischievous lie, brought about by political machination, ignorance and suspicion. If there had been the slightest idea of politicians interfering with soldiers in the management of the war, he would not have remained a member of the War Cabinet.

TEA FROM SHANGHAI.

London, November 20.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Lough drew attention to the voyage of the neutral steamer Fionia from Shanghai to Copenhagen with 598,000 pounds of China tea and suggested that such quantities of tea should not be allowed to freely enter neutral countries adjoining Germany. Lord Robert Cecil replied that the free entrance of such goods to Denmark was not allowed. They were only permitted to proceed if Britain were satisfied that they were required for home consumption and guarantees against re-export from Denmark were given.

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL AID.

London, November 20.
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says that with regard to Japan's financial assistance rendered to the Allies, cabled on November 17, the figure should have been one hundred million sterling instead of one thousand million sterling. The mistake was due to a telegraphic error.

AMERICA TO JOIN ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

London, November 20.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government had been officially informed that President Wilson had selected Colonel House to participate not only in the Inter-Allied Conference but also in the Supreme War Council, with General Bliss as his Military Adviser.

FINLAND ASKS BRITISH FOR HELP.

London, November 20.
In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that Finland had appealed to Great Britain for assistance in view of the threatening famine. He said the Government would gladly do all it could, but the position was not easy.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

London, November 20.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that incomplete returns of nominations throughout Canada show that seven supporters of the Union Government and nine Quebec followers of Sir Wilfrid Laurier have been elected by acclamation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been nominated by Quebec East and Ottawa and is opposed in both places. In thirty constituencies, Labour or Socialist candidates are running.

A TRIBUTE TO ALLIED NAVIES.

London, November 20.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, General Pershing, interviewed, stated that, thanks to the efficacy of the protection offered by the British, French and American Navies, not a single American soldier being transported to France had been killed owing to submarineism.

FRANCE TO REDOUBLE HER EFFORTS.

London, November 20.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, speaking in the Chamber, M. Clemenceau, the Premier, said:—We intend to conduct the war with redoubled effort, with a view to obtaining better results.

London, November 21.
Reuter's Paris correspondent states that the Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Clemenceau Government by 418 votes to 65.

COMPULSORY RATIONING IN SIGHT.

London, November 20.
In the House of Lords, Lord Rhonda said that the response to voluntary rationing had been inadequate, and if the response was not better during the next few weeks, compulsory rationing would be enforced. He added that the fixing of maximum prices had greatly reduced profiteering.

Lord Rhonda said the position of food stocks in Great Britain was more satisfactory than last year and did not cause alarm, but the necessity of supplying France and Italy might lead to compulsory rationing.

VOTES FOR FIGHTING MEN.

London, November 20.
The House of Commons has unanimously agreed that soldiers and sailors are entitled to vote directly they have attained the age of 19 years.

INDIAN GUNNERS' MILITARY MEDALS.

London, November 19.
The Gazette announces that Military Medals have been awarded to Gunners Ghulam Mohamed and Nihal Singh of the Hongkong Singapore Battalion, Royal Garrison Artillery.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FURTHER PROGRESS IN EAST AFRICA.

Over 900 Enemy Troops Surrender.

London, November 20.
An East African official message states:—We have occupied Litabemi, to the south-east of Chivwa, and also a large enemy camp in the vicinity of Nambindingo, to the north-east of Kitangari. Two hundred and seventy two Germans and seven hundred Askaris surrendered. We drove the remainder to the Kitangari Valley. There have been 798 Germans killed and captured since November 1.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

TRIBUTES TO A GALLANT GENERAL.

London, November 19.
The Press Bureau announces that the King has sent a message to the Commander-in-Chief in Mesopotamia expressing his deepest regret at the death under sad and tragic circumstances of General Maude, who has rendered incalculable services to India, the Empire and the Allies. “I am confident that his memory will be an incentive to the completion of the work for which he laboured and died.”
In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, announcing General Maude's death at Baghdad paid a tribute to his valuable services in Mesopotamia where he took over the supreme command when we were still under the stigma of the Kut failure. He overcame all the difficulties which up till then had been paralysing our efforts and raised the men's enthusiasm to the highest pitch. He achieved a series of victories which safeguarded our position in the east in securing Baghdad and after capturing it he displayed qualities of resource decision and enterprise which marked him out as a great leader of men and a commander of the first rank. The country mourns the loss of one of her most valiant sons.

THE PALESTINE SUCCESSES.

Magnificent Work by Scottish Troops.

London, November 20.
Reuter's correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, wiring on Nov. 19, pays a handsome tribute to the part played by the Scottish troops in the recent operations. They were chiefly Lowlanders and led the van and left flank and participated in some of the stiffest fighting. It was on the night of Halloween that the Scottish stormed Umbrella Hill, Elarith Redoubt and the strong position called The Little Devil at Elarith. The enemy exploded four mines engulfing the first wave completely, but the succeeding waves did not hesitate a second, and swept over the position. In a subsequent phase of the operations the Scottish role was most important. They marched across the sand dunes for fifteen miles to the Wadi Hesi. It was heavy going, with the guns having occasionally to be manhandled. Arriving on the north bank of the Wadi at night-time the Scottish charged with the bayonet the positions, although they had not been reconnoitred, taking the whole ridge of hills before midnight. At Deirineid after they had been driven out the Turks counter-attacked four times during the night each time re-capturing the ground. For the fifth time the Scottish returned the charge and drove out the Turks, who then gave up the struggle. These feats were wonders of dogged persistence after exhausting marches, but the results were invaluable in checking the enemy withdrawal and leading to important captures. On the 10th the Elities were ordered to take the heights behind Ashdod, which was again accomplished by the bayonet, making the third night attack in four days. There was a desperate contest at Burkah on the 12th. The enemy had two lines of trenches a thousand yards apart, splendidly situated with a glacis slope fronting them. Both were supported by strong artillery and were both captured after bloody bayonet work. Later, after seven days' continuous fighting and marching, the Scottish proceeded to attack two villages on the Wadi Rubin, which were perfectly screened by cactus hedges and thick plantations. The Scottish assaulted, traversing a stretch of bare plain without a scrap of cover and the Yeomanry, making a wide turning movement northwards, effected the necessary diversion to enable the Scottish to rush the position, taking 1,400 prisoners. On the following day the Scottish participated in the fighting north of the railway junction reaching the Jerusalem railway. During seven days and nights they covered 60 miles. This is a great achievement because during part of the time a heat wave prevailed.

Captures Described.

London, November 19.
Reuter's correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, wiring on Nov. 18, describing the capture of Jaffa and Ramleh says the former was occupied by mounted troops, who made prisoners of 300 at Lydda. Ramleh is the centre of a fertile region, extensively cultivated and supporting the population. The Turks' flight was so precipitate that the town was not damaged. The affair at Abushushen on Nov. 15 was a brilliant piece of work by the Yeomanry, who charged the ridge and used their sabres right and left in deadly fashion. Four hundred dead were counted and 300 prisoners were taken here.

MORE PROGRESS IN THE WEST.

London, November 19.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We improved our positions during the night north-westward of Passchendaele and we repulsed an attack on certain advanced posts north-eastward of Polygon Wood. Our machine guns this morning caught other parties approaching south-eastward of Poelcapelle. The majority were killed or made prisoners. The enemy raided trenches last night eastward of Gouzeaucourt. Three hostile machines were brought down on Sunday and one was driven down. One of ours is missing.
A French communique states: On the right of the Meuse in the region of Chaume Wood we advanced appreciably and inflicted losses on the enemy. Our artillery duel continues to be lively herabouts.

THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

London, November 19.
An East African official message states: The enemy's rear-guards have been expelled from their defensive positions eastward and south-eastward of Chivwa. A number of Indian and African prisoners of war were released.
(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, November 19.
The silver market is quiet.

FREEDOM OF BELGIUM.

Harden Allowed to Speak Out in Berlin.

Maximilian Harden delivered a noteworthy lecture recently in the Philharmonie Hall in Berlin to a crowded audience on the subject of war and peace. He decided that the greatest event of this world-war was the Russian Revolution, although years might yet pass before the great process of oscillation that was going on there came to an end. However that might be, the great nightmare of old Russia had disappeared from Europe. Now new things must happen in the west, though here the ways parted and opinions were divided. Some talked of an inner necessity for going to a new policy; others called all this nonsense. Harden spoke in this connection of the military and militarist point of view, and declared that Germany must decide her own fate in freedom. The aims of the annexationists were old ideas which had already faded. These people had not thought things out, and were not even creative in their own sphere. For this war was nothing but a collapse of old ideas, and the whole policy of gain of power and territory was completely broken.

The most interesting part of Harden's speech came when he turned to discuss the question of Belgium. There were loud demonstrations of approval when he demanded that the Government should declare that it did not intend to subjugate, annex or control the former kingdom of Belgium in any way whatsoever. He went on to say that it was not in Germany's interests to make a permanent enemy of England. If it were only possible to arrive at a dignified relationship, it would be far better than the prospect of two more "Panics" which the possession of Belgium would entail. Again roars of applause greeted this statement, but there were also strong protests, and some of the audience left the hall. Harden, however, obtained renewed applause when he spoke of the campaign of the Pan-Germans under Bevernlow and his supporters. How would it have been, he asked, if Belgium had like Luxembourg, allowed the Germans to pass through on condition that they paid for all damage done? Then the idea of annexation would never have entered Germany's head. But now people must turn their attention to putting the world in order. The German people must be able to decide their own fate, even if this means a narrowing down of the rights of the Crown.
A few moments later Harden collapsed fainting on the table in front of him exhausted by his two hours' speech in the over-heated hall, but he recovered sufficiently to thank the audience for their enthusiastic applause.

DON'T FORGET.

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Mlle. Sterling at the Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TU-MORROW.

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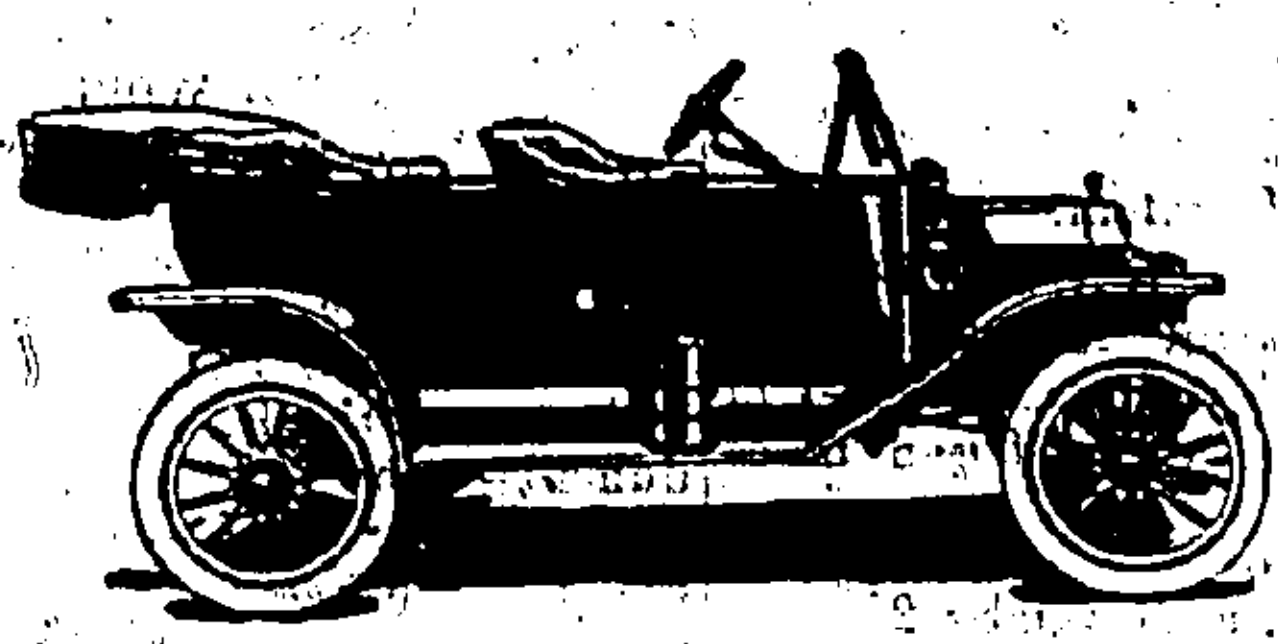
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GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. J. W. Jamieson,
Mr. J. W. Jamieson, British
Consul-General in Canton, has
arrived in Shanghai en route for
Peking.

Father Vaughan and Mr. Wells.
Father "Bernard" Vaughan,
preaching at Farm Street, referred
to Mr. H. G. Wells' new story,
"The Soul of a Bishop." He said that
the author having in a previous
book created a brand-new God of
his own, who was Creator neither
of Heaven nor earth, had now
placed "another" book on the
market, in which he had created
a brand-new Jesus Christ of his
own. The Jesus of Mr. Wells
had given his followers neither a
creed nor a morality, neither a
Church organisation, nor a priest-
hood and a sacrifice.

Plucky Woman Singer.
During the worst period of
Saturday night's raid (says the
London Daily Chronicle of Octo-
ber 1) Miss Winifred Duff ap-
peared on the stage at the Gaiety
Picture Theatre and sang "Roses
of Picardy" amidst constant roar
of guns. The women of the
orchestra also remained at their
posts. When it was found im-
possible to proceed with the re-
vues at the Hippodrome, owing to the
noise of the guns, Mr. George
Robey stepped forward and sang
two of his old music hall songs,
for which he was loudly cheered.

Sir R. Dane's Successor.
The report circulated by the
Oriental News Agency and
published by most of the Chinese
papers that Sir E. Gamble, Sir
Richard Dane's successor, has
arrived in Peking to take over
the affairs of the Salt Gabelle, is
 untrue. It is learned from the
Salt Administration that Sir Re-
ginald Gamble will reach Peking
sometime in December. It has
been further reported in the
Chinese press that Sir Richard's
contract with the Chinese Gov-
ernment will soon expire. We
are reliably informed that his
contract will expire some time in
1919.—Peking Daily News.

Japanese Enterprise in Davao.
With the transfer of most of
the holdings of Captain J. L.
Barbfield in Davao to Japanese
syndicate, representing one of the
biggest capitalistic enterprises of
Japan, another step has been
taken in the gradual control being
assumed by Japanese capital of
the rich district of Davao, most
promising of all parts of Mind-
anao, says the Manila Times.
The Japanese company plans to
spend fully a million pesos in de-
velopment in Davao and through
its chief office in Tokyo will bring
in great numbers of Japanese to
labour in the interests of the firm.
Commonwealth's New Bank.
Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Com-
missioner, inaugurated a new
branch of the Commonwealth
Bank at Australia House, Strand,
recently, and cashed the first
cheque paid in. Mr. Fisher
recalled that the loss on the first
half year's working was £48,637.
The next six months saw a profit
of £1,547, and in the last half
year ending June it amounted to
£228,150. It was his ambition,
he said, that half the profit of the
bank should be devoted to a sink-
ing fund for the Australian
National Debt. The bank had
been a source of strength to the
Commonwealth, and had proved
a great boon to the people.

American Inventor's Suicide.
Peter P. Dempsey, an inventor
and President of the Dempsey
Oil Engine Company, of 417,
Fifth Avenue, who registered at
the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark
on Thursday afternoon, was
found dead in his room last
night with his neck nearly
severed, says a New York
message of October 6. A
razor was near the body.
Dempsey left a note addressed
to his wife, daughter and
son, who live at 1, Matting-
Place, Englewood. The note read:
"Dearest Angelina: Forget
everything in connection with this
affair and tell Margaret and Paul
to do the same. I realize I am
not sane at this moment, but can-
not help myself. With love to all,
Peter." Dempsey invented a
kerosene burning engine. Mr.
Dempsey said his husband said
that "evil forces had taken his
invention, Mr. Dempsey, who is
years old."

GENERAL NEWS.

Sun Yat-sen's Loan.
Some time ago it was rumoured that Dr. Sun's mock Parliament in Canton decided to raise in the provinces a public loan of \$50,000,000 for the maintenance of his Military Government. The Peking Government has now received telegrams from 18 provinces reporting that the Doctor had not sent his agents to these provinces to sell his bonds.
—*Peking Daily News.*

\$3,000 A Year Man.
The manager of an extensive paper pulp business was granted exemption at the House of Commons Tribunal last month till February, with leave to apply again. Mr. Frampton, who appeared for the appellant, said that his client was in receipt of a salary and commission of \$3,000 a year. He was aged 35, and was passed for active service, but on re-examination was reduced to B2. On a further examination the category was altered to B3.

U. S. Postal Rate Raised.
Mr. Everett, the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, has received instructions that, as from the 2nd instant, all first-class mail matter shall be charged postage at the rate of three cents for each ounce or fraction thereof, instead of two cents as formerly and all drop-letters (local delivery) two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. This includes delivery at letter-carrier offices, which affects Shanghai. Postal cards will be mailed at two cents each, instead of the previous charge of one cent. It is pointed out that all first-class matter mailed under the rate two cents an ounce or fraction thereof will be held for postage at the point of destination, thus causing delay in its delivery while tax notices are sent out.

Electric Chair for Fat Men.
The fat man in search of a new way to reduce will find an electric chair at the Electrical Exposition in the Grand Central Palace, especially designed to turn the trick—not, however, by the Sing Sing method, remarks a New York contemporary. To get the desired result, all that stout people have to do is to recline leisurely in the chair for a few minutes every day. The "professor" in charge says that it accomplishes the feat primarily through the synchronous contraction of the musculature, and secondarily, through the electro-chemical action of the Faradic current passing through the tissues. The chair is one of the features of the electric hospital at the Exposition.

Poverty of China's Imperial House.

During the time of the Restoration a large sum of money was expended on the furtherance of the so-called Imperial cause, and since the failure of General Chang Hsun, the Government has not granted the usual pension; hence the Ching family has been confronted with serious financial difficulties. In order to maintain its existence the Imperial Court has mortgaged to a certain foreigner the drafts and cheques given it by the Bank of China, and has also sold the Patriotic Loan bonds to foreigners at a low price. After a lengthy negotiation with the Ching House, the Ministry of Finance has succeeded in getting back the Bank drafts and cheques from the foreigners, but the Patriotic Loan bonds have remained in their possession.
—*Peking Daily News.*

Revolt in Mexico.
Brownsville, Texas, October 5.—A revolt against the Mexican Government has been started by General Porfirio Gonzalez, former Carranza commander, who has mobilized 800 followers at Alamos, near the Nuevo Leon-Tamaulipas line, 150 miles west of Matamoros, according to reports reaching here. Alamos is 100 miles south of Brownsville. All trains out of Matamoros, according to advices received here to-day, have been cancelled. Mexican officials say this is because of high water in the Rio Grande and San Juan. A report received late this afternoon said that military troops are beginning to move. Few troops are stationed in Matamoros, but some are scattered along the frontier on the Mexican railway. The Mexican Consulate here, however, there was no confirmation of the reports of the revolt of General Gonzalez.

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THE JAPANESE MISSION.

A Visit to Commodore Perry's Grave.

Newport, N. I., September 18.—The Japanese mission to the United States came here to-day to do homage at the grave of Matthew G. Perry, who opened the door of the island empire to the influences of western civilisation 60 years ago.

The mission, headed by Viscount Ishii, entered the cemetery through a line of apprentice seamen and naval reserves standing at present arms, while a band from the training station played the Japanese national anthem.

A great crowd of soldiers, sailors and civilians bared their heads in silence as Viscount Ishii stepped forward and placed on the tomb of the commodore a large wreath made up in the colours of Japan, white lilies and red gladioli.

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J. M. BECK, Superintendent, Hongkong, Nov. 16, 1917.
The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Shohingjhoon, Great Eastern Hotel, from Amoy.
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Sengmoh Winglok Street, from Amoy.

T. KRING, Act. Superintendent, Hongkong, Nov. 16, 1917.

The bishop closed with a tribute to the Japanese emperor and to the traditional hospitality and courtesy of the Japanese nation. As he finished Viscount Ishii stepped forward and shook hands warmly, with a few words of appreciation.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1917.

BRITAIN AND GERMAN SUGAR.

One of the notable things of the time is the ease and rapidity with which, in Britain, cane sugar has replaced beet sugar. The Napoleonic war dealt a heavy blow to the cane sugar industry; the combined effect of the Continental system and the British blockade was to cause a severe shortage of sugar on the Continent, and this led to the rise there of sugar beet cultivation on a great scale. Beet gradually gained upon and finally passed cane; and in 1913-14, while the world's production of cane sugar was 1,170,729 tons, that of European beet sugar was 8,254,700 tons. With the outbreak of the present war the cessation of exports from Germany to Britain gave cane its chance; in 1916-17 the world's production of cane sugar had risen to 8,710,280 tons, and Europe's production of beet had fallen to 5,075,000 tons. The whole balance of one of the great trades of the world has been altered, and the return of Britain from beet to cane suggests some rather serious considerations for the Germans.

Before the war, Britain was far and away Germany's best customer for sugar. Sugar was much the largest article of export from Germany to Britain. For years Britain never took less than 55 per cent. of the German export and sometimes as much as 75 per cent. — in 1913-14 she took as much as 78 per cent. according to the figures given in the British Consular Report on German Trade in 1913. This year saw the culmination of Germany's production, which reached 2,738,000 tons. Her average production during the five years ending in 1913 had almost equalled that of India, and considerably surpassed that of every other country. Her total export of sugar in 1913 was valued at 263,900,000 marks, which means that the export to Britain of this one article was worth to her over £10,000,000 a year. The war put an end to this; the German crop for 1915-16 was only 1,400,000 tons, scarcely more than half that of 1913; and export to Britain had, of course, entirely ceased. Yet the British refineries never stopped work; though they need some 800,000 tons of raw sugar a year for the home market alone, their needs have been met from cane sugar. It has been a difficult task to time the arrivals of sugar from all over the world so that the refineries never had to stop work, especially in the case of Java sugar coming round the Cape; but in spite of the German submarines the task has been accomplished; the refineries have received a steady supply, while the loss of German and Austrian sugar has been offset by a great increase of production in the tropics. It is true that British consumption has fallen from its maximum of 1,789,243 tons in 1914 to 1,395,589 tons in 1916; but that is rather a question of shipping than of sugar.

The end of the war, then, will find the German sugar trade with Britain gone and Britain furnished with new sources of supply; and the longer that Germany prolongs the struggle, the more firmly will the new British connections become established and the more hopeless will it be for Germany to regain her lost trade. Some people talk of German sugar recovering its position by the aid of heavy bounties; but we should be interested to know where Germany is supposed to be going to find the money. What applies to Germany applies equally to her unfortunate satellite Austria, who also exported a considerable amount of sugar to Britain. It is true that the East competes with Britain for Java sugar; so do the United States for Cuban, though their competition may grow less with the recent enormous increase of production in Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the United States themselves. But Britain has a second spring to her bow; she could grow all the sugar she needs in her own tropical dependencies. What can be done is shown by the little island of Mauritius, which in 1916 sent 200,000 tons (allocated to France) as against 20,000 in 1913. But the key of the position is British Guiana, which, it is stated on good authority, could easily grow a million tons of sugar, instead of the 120,000 it now sends us. The reputation of Demerara sugar is well known; and if we could look to Demerara for a good deal more than half our annual consumption, Germany would have lost her last chance of rehabilitating her sugar industry. And every day that the war lasts brings this consummation closer.

Beating the U-boat.

Not only are we succeeding in limiting the scope of the submarine, as last week's most satisfactory shipping returns disclosed, but we are simultaneously taking most effective offensive measures against these under-sea pests. That fact was very strikingly illustrated by the announcement in Mr. Lloyd George's speech to the effect that in one single day we had destroyed five U-boats, an accomplishment for which our naval forces cannot be too highly praised. We wonder what the Germans will think of this little bit of information. Apart from the crippling effect this blow will have on the campaign from which the enemy expected so much, there is the heavy loss which the destruction of these five boats involves, for submarines, especially of the modern type, are costly craft to build. But, best of all, the securing of such a useful "bag," as this should convince the enemy that any hopes he has of starving us into submission by submarineism are doomed to utter failure. We want more news of this sort. If it can be announced, almost immediately after the event, that on a single day we have accounted for five U-boats, surely the Admiralty can now depart from its policy of not making known the submarine losses. We see no reason whatever why a monthly statement should not be issued of the results of our warfare against the U-boats, and we are certain that the figures thereby disclosed would have a most beneficial effect on public opinion.

The Prime Minister Triumphant.

If the real object of the debate in the House of Commons on Monday was to discredit the present Government and particularly the Prime Minister in the eyes of the House of Commons and the country generally, then it can safely be said that it failed lamentably. Mr. Lloyd George came out of the ordeal with flying colours. He did so by adopting the simple expedient of saying that his seemingly indiscreet observations in his Paris speech were not precisely what they appeared to be and that they had been delivered with one object in view, namely, to arouse discussion and consequently to awaken new interest in vital issues. Perhaps such tactics, as Mr. Lloyd George evidently thinks, come legitimately under the category of "political strategy"—but, we must admit to a certain amount of sympathy with those who take them literally and consider them accordingly. If public men are to make statements which appear to be more or less in the nature of "blazing indiscretions," affairs would soon come to a sorry pass if they were able to extricate themselves by stating that what they had said was merely a piece of "political strategy." That may be true; but it may, nevertheless, be irritatingly misleading.

Party Feeling Underscored.

Mr. Asquith's reference to the Premier having indulged in "irrelevant rhetoric" to the good people of Paris indicated that he was actuated more by the interests of his party than by a desire to have an explanation from the Prime Minister. With such an attitude no one can sympathise at present, when it is necessary that political feeling should be absorbed in the common aim of presenting a united front. Of course, it is more than ever essential that the reins of Government should be in the hands of the right person, who in his country is, in these critical times, vested with power that practically makes him a Dictator. By common consent and by virtue of his many admirable achievements, such a one for Great Britain is unquestionably Mr. Lloyd George, whose great strength lies in his clarity of vision, his wonderful physical and mental energy, his remarkable organising ability and his gift of imparting to others a good deal of the enthusiasm which his Gaelic temperament causes him to feel. Mr. Lloyd George is a born leader, having all the essential qualities for such a position. That such a man should at times commit a verbal indiscretion is not at all surprising, but such should certainly not be made the occasion for a pulling of political wires.

DAY BY DAY.

MAN IS NOT A FIGHTING ANIMAL: HE IS FIGHTING BECAUSE HE IS NOT AN ANIMAL.—Mr. G. K. Chesterton.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the second anniversary of the battle of Ctesiphon, near Bagdad.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 10.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Society of St. Vincent De Paul. The Hon. Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Society:—Colonial Government, \$100.

Threat from the Dock. A dissipated looking Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with begging, but stoutly denied that he had ever done so. He became exceedingly angry in the dock and swore rather forcibly. When the lunkong stated that he saw the man beg off a European in Queen's Road, the man shouted out that he would kill the lunkong. A fine of \$5, or 14 days, was imposed and the man was led away protesting the while.

Wearing Stolen Footwear. A Chinese carpenter who has been recently employed on a ship at present in the harbour was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a pair of boots, a pair of socks and some lace, the property of one of the men on board. The man got away with the goods by wearing them as he was leaving the yard, but he was later arrested while trying to pawn them. His Worship passed sentence of three months' hard labour.

Opium Possession. Two boat women were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of thirty-five taels each of prepared opium. One of the women admitted the offence, but the other, represented by Mr. W. B. Hind, denied it. Inspector Wildin stated that the drug was found concealed under the women's clothing. They were arrested walking along the Praya. The case was adjourned until Friday.

Caught in Pawnshop. A little girl living in Nathan Road, Yau-mai, saw a man take a quilt from the verandah of her house and make away with it. She shouted to her mother, who followed the man to Kowloon, where she saw him go into a pawnshop to pawn the quilt. He was here arrested. When charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, the man was found to have a previous conviction and was sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Nine Defendants. Sergeant Bond, of the Water Police, was on patrol duty in the harbour yesterday when he saw a number of men on a sloop boat transferring coal to a lighter. He went along-side and enquired where the coal came from and where it was to be sent. He could get no satisfactory answers, and then arrested all the men, nine in number, for being in unlawful possession of two and a half tons of coal—which was the quantity found. The men were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared to defend several of them. The case was adjourned, bail being fixed at \$50 each.

A Wise Prosecution. Two Chinese boarding house runners were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with behaving in a disorderly manner on board the s.s. Nambou last evening. Evidence was given by a ship's guard, who stated that the men jumped aboard before the boat was properly moored. He wanted to turn them back, but they refused and struggled. A lunkong came to his assistance. Inspector Kent stated that why he had charged the men was because a boarding house runner had recently been crushed to death by trying to get on board a steamer before the gangway was down. These men should have waited for the gangway. Fines of \$5 each were imposed.

MODERN WARFARE.

Big Guns by Railroad.

In former wars artillery was handled with strong horses or mules. This was in the day when the average weight of a field-piece was two to three tons, and five tons was the absolute maximum. To-day there are thousands of guns on every front ranging in weight from thirty to fifty tons, and the giants run up to seventy-five tons. Some of the projectiles weigh nearly a ton. Such artillery as this can be transported only by railroad. During the heaviest of the Verdun fighting, the handling of the French artillery required no less than 500 trains of 25,000 cars to bring up the projectiles alone. The Germans, at the same place, used some 3,000 guns of a total weight of 68,000 tons, which had continually to be shifted to meet the conditions of battle. Railway-lines built especially for gun-shifting are a product of the present war. They did not exist at its outset, and their construction and handling have been developed and adapted to their use entirely during the fighting of the past three years. Writes the special European correspondent of the *Railway Age Gazette* (New York):—

"A big gun is a white elephant if you can't handle it. It is a 'tank' that won't roll. If the enemy breaks through your trench-lines two, four, or six kilometers, and does the job in a smashing, hurry-up fashion, he is sure to take these guns that are the very life and heart of modern defense unless you have some way of getting the guns away quickly. Because of its difficulty, it has become more of a railroad than an artillery task to save heavy guns, or to rush them forward to new positions if the enemy is being beaten back. . . . In the early part of the war, because of the lack of proper facilities for handling rapidly even the heavy guns then existing, it would take months to get guns into position particularly during rainy weather, when the roads were deep with mud. In the French and Italian mountains the so-called mountain howitzer, strapped to the back of a mule, was about the only rapidly moving gun used."

"In this same early period the biggest guns available and those of the longest range—fifteen to twenty four miles—were the long-barreled marine-guns of the French and the Italians. But while they were sorely needed, there were no facilities to carry the guns within close firing distance of the enemy, or at least there was the constant danger that if the guns were carried forward and their location discovered by the enemy artillery, the guns would be lost because of the lack of means to shift them to new positions. For this reason the marine guns of the Italians, their 240 millimeter ones weighing upward of fifteen tons, had to be kept far behind the front for defensive purposes."

"At this period of the war, before the present vast network of railway-lines was built partly for war-use, the flat cars used for artillery-transportation were of the most primitive description. Due to the European principle of building flat cars of a uniform type, different types of cars being objected to as obstacles to the rapid and economical handling of freight, the average car was not fitted for big-gun transportation. The very old cars averaged eighteen feet in length and were just strong enough to carry from eight to ten tons. One of the exceptions in recent years to this car type was that found on the Northern Railway of France, where the one-car was fifty feet long and built to carry forty tons of weight. It was such cars as these that the French used in the railroading their marine guns during the fighting along the Yser and Meuse."

Formerly the body of the gun was wholly dismantled from its carriage and laid flat on a separate car. At present, and for some time past, it has been the practice to load the twenty-ton guns on a single flat car of the strongest type available, with extra supporting trucks, and the guns of thirty-

JOYTINGS BY THE WAY.

A Police Reserve Order says that heather may be worn with uniform on the 30th instant. If we know anything about the persistency of Hongkong's lazzies, our smatter police will have no option in the matter.

"The Drink Problem at Home," says a heading. Hongkong's will begin on the 1st of next month. Still, the Tysam Tuk reservoir will be opened three weeks later.

The Appropriate Adjective.—An aeroplane fitted with one of the new Liberty motors passed through a severe trial with flying colours," says a contemporary.

The war is evidently coming nearer to our doors, for we read of an attack by Yuan Tai's troops at Heungshan, near Macao, being "repulsed" with machine-gun fire."

Members of the Defence Corps arriving back from camp on "Heather Day" won't be permitted to escape the badge-sellers merely because they happen to have no cash on hand. "Chits accepted" is to be one of the mottoes of the collectors.

When we read the heading "A New Type of Dam" we thought we might possibly discover how to enlarge our vocabulary. But we were greatly disappointed at finding it only referred to a water-works scheme.

We notice that "The Lions" is being revived in London. B. ndman's are not bringing it to Hongkong, though. Possibly they think we wouldn't bother to pay to see prevarications on the stage when we can run up against them almost any time in everyday life.

We hope Scotland won't be unduly concerned at the announcement of "The Allies' New War Spirit." It's nothing to do with a substitute for whisky.

The new French Minister of Justice is, we observe, named Nail. We sincerely trust that no-one will hit him on the head.

A local sportsman recently shot a large hawk with a small air-gun. Only the species of the bird prevents him from giving us a descriptive article on "How I brought down my first Albatross."

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak wants to know what the Defence Corps camp will cost. Among other things, it will probably cost those attending it a nasty cold and a doctor's bill when it's all over.

The Chief Justice wishes there were more horses in Hongkong. He will probably agree with us that we've enough asses, anyhow.

to forty tons on two separate cars, fastened together by a single overhead steel platform on which rest the gun and gun-truck. The same system is used with the fifty-ton guns, though in this case all-steel frame cars being especially constructed for this particular use. The use of two different short cars hooked together appears to help in the turning of curves. One of the most imposing sights witnessed by civilians is that of these big guns as they pass along the railway. At stations where halts are made great crowds gather, and little children clamber upon the gigantic pieces to thrust immense bouquets of flowers into the fifteen-inch cannon mouths.

"When the train carrying such pieces arrives near the front the process of placing the jumbo in position begins. This is generally carried on at night and with the utmost secrecy. The men of the railroad corps must accompany the gun to its final position, building a permanent track thereto. After the revolving (table bed for the gun is prepared, the gun is slid on strong hand-cars into position. While the job of removing the gun to a new position is not a light one, it is no longer an impossible one, thanks to the rails."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

What is the quaintest street-name you know of in London, past or present? It would probably be hard to beat Shallington-street, which, according to the late Sir Laurence Gomme's evidence before the Local Records Committee, appears as the name of a street in Wapping in a sewerage-rate-book for 1748. In those days the naming of a street was not in the hands of a sedate public authority, hence the oddity of some of these old names.

Scarcity of red paint is compelling the "General" motor buses to adopt a war-brown paint for their bonnets. But afterwards—is there no chance of the buses returning to the old custom of having a different colour for the various routes? Under the old system the traveller could more easily pick out his bus, knowing that green was Baywater; a yellow one, or mustard-pot, as the drivers and conductors called it, a Paddington bus; a red one Kilburn to Victoria; white the Bank to Patney, etc. It greatly added to the picturesque of the streets.

What is "afternoon tea"? In the Food Controller's Regulations no provision is made for a supply of sugar for teas in the afternoon in factories and business houses, and the Midland Food Commissioner has asked for an official ruling on the point. Lord Rhonda replies that employees who require a cup of tea in the afternoon must bring their own sugar from home. It is argued, however, that in a large number of factories and business houses in the Midlands where girl employees work for long hours tea in the afternoon is a practical necessity. They intend therefore to have another word with Lord Rhonda.

Perhaps when peace comes some studious person will give us a romance of metals and the part they have played in the war. Among the newer kind none is figuring more prominently in the production of munitions than aluminium. Professor T. Turner, of the Metallurgical Department of the University of Birmingham, tells us that the output of a single foundry in the Midlands to-day—and there are many such foundries—is equal to that of the whole world 12 years ago. It is recorded that a baby's rattle was the first article to be made of aluminium. This was in 1856, and was intended for the infant Prince Imperial of France.

Sir Arthur Yapp is one of many men whose original desire was for a life on the land, but this was in all probability due to the fact that he was born on his father's farm in the little village of Orleton, not far from Leominster. Circumstances, however, altered the course of his life, with the result that he had more time available for Y.M.C.A. work than would have been his life's work.

In a certain eastern seaside town are many empty dwellings, some deserted on account of raids by air and sea, others left tenantless by owners called away on war service. On the steps of a grey stone house, whose owner, a doctor, is absent in France, crouches daily a lonely tabby cat. It is an unusually friendly creature, responsive to the advances of every passer-by who cares to stroke an arching back and awake a delighted purr. Pity and sympathy galore have been lavished upon it; friends of the doctor have received indignant anonymous letters urging them to adopt the deserted animal, and one kind lady even brings it daily tributes of toothsome scraps. Alas! all this sentiment is wasted. The cat is a feline impostor! It never belonged to the absent doctor; has no connection with the house; is merely exploiting the sympathies of the casual passer-by for its own base ends. Fat and well-looking, it apparently sallies forth daily from some comfortable home, intent on securing "unsolicited" and unearned "meats." This story, being a true one, has no moral.

THE ALCOHOL HABIT.

"The Drinking Bar Will Probably Disappear."

Before a good sized audience at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall Shanghai, last evening, saw the N. C. Daily News, Dr. Stanley (Medical Officer of Health for Shanghai) gave an interesting and very enlightening lecture on "Alcohol and Efficiency." The lecture was held under the auspices of the Men's Total Abstinence League.

Dr. Stanley stated what steps each of the countries now at war had taken regarding the alcohol habit, showing that all the great nations engaged recognised the loss of efficiency resulting from alcoholic abuse. Although regarded as a curse in the past, the potentialities of alcohol as the fuel of the future, when coal and mineral oil fail, were touched upon.

The origin of the alcohol habit was traced to a desire for excitement, and relief from the monotony of life. But in spite of increased competition life is becoming more interesting through improved educational methods; so that, as time goes on, the drinking bar will probably disappear. People, as a rule, get the alcohol habit by imitating others and not because they like it. As regards social amenity and business, alcohol may oil the wheels but it is not good oil. In moderation wine, beer and spirits may be taken throughout a long life without impairing health, but the so-called dietetic quantity of alcohol does not make it any less a poison, as there is, in a similar manner, quantities of morphine, arsenic, strychnine and chloroform which taken indefinitely, apparently may not injure health.

Having regard for the toll of disease and death, the insanity, idiosyncrasy and crime that is derived from alcoholic abuse, it can scarcely be doubted that the evil effects outweigh the pleasures of alcohol. The sum total of the damage done by the voluntary consumption of alcohol is greater than that resulting from all the other poisons in nature. The strongest indictment of alcohol is that it excites the passions and diminishes the will power, the resulting lowered moral tone doing more harm than all the disease resulting from its excessive use. Medical men are coming to rely on alcohol in the treatment of disease and the consumption in hospitals is becoming greatly reduced.

The lecturer drew attention to the glorious literature of drink and the difficulty of singing excitingly of ginger beer, especially as testot drinks were as a rule so dull. The comfortable poison scored all round in this respect, and all the originality and inventive talent was on the side of alcohol. Testot drink purveyors scarcely did more than give us gas. One had to fall back in self defence on water, which had many advantages and also some slight chance from the literary point of view of competing with alcohol.

The lecturer thought that if the principles for which we are fighting the war were established by forces of our arms, it would be dirt cheap if the money hitherto spent on drink could be diverted to pay the whole interest on the war loan. In this way would the demon drink and demon war exterminate each other.

The lecturer terminated by accentuating the paramount importance of improved methods of education in the things that matter for the future prevention of alcohol abuse. That there should be a great sweeping away of non-essentials in school education, which may be regarded as mental gymnastics of small and unimportant corners of the brain; and greater stress on real humanities, so as to promote fuller efficiency in human life leading to greater happiness and contentment.

Sir Robert Ho Tung.

Sir Robert Ho Tung has returned to the Colony after a visit to Tsingtau.

SERIOUS FIRE.

Damage Estimated at \$60,000.

A rather serious fire, in which a large quantity of sugar was destroyed, occurred yesterday in the No. 1 godown of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, 263, Des Voeux Road West.

The fire broke out just after two o'clock, a large stack of sugar belonging to Ko Yam-kan, of the Yuen Fat Hong, 10 Bonham Strand West, being ignited. By the time the Fire Brigade arrived, the stack was well alight, but under the Hon. C. S. P. (Mr. C. Mol. Meier) the Brigade confined the outbreak to the stack and thoroughly subdued it by about 4.30 p.m.

The cause of the fire is at present unknown, and the damage is roughly estimated at \$60,000, a good deal of this being due to water.

The destroyed property is fully covered by insurance.

Another Small Outbreak.

At about 10.30 this morning an alarm of fire was given from Stanton Street, near to the Central Police Station. The Fire Brigade was soon on the spot, when it was found that the verandah of the house on the corner of Shelley Street was alight. It was only the work of a few minutes to quell the outbreak, plenty of water being obtained from the high pressure mains.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of November 20 as follows:—

Tsuhun Chan formerly headed over the portfolio of office to Mok Wing-sun on the evening of the 18th and left with his family and all personal effects by the gunboats Kwongtung and Kwongming for the west.

Luk Wing-ting, on receiving a report that the so-called citizen soldiers which have caused much terror in various districts have displayed flags with Dr. Sun's name on them, wired to Dr. Sun requesting him to explain. If the report is true he is requested to disband the soldiers.

The magistrate at Heung-shan and Commander Yuen Tai have jointly reported that the citizen soldiers have been defeated and dispersed, the gunboat On Heung has been recaptured and order is gradually being restored.

An earthquake shock occurred in the Ying Tak district, lasting about one minute. Over one hundred houses collapsed. Very cautious steps are being taken by Admiral Cheng, who has ordered the whole squadron to collect at Whampoa. Any boats that come within a radius of 100 yards are liable to be fired at.

The cause of the trouble at Shek Lung, which interfered with the traffic between Canton and Kowloon is as follows:—The Authority received a report from the commander there that some one offered the troops a big sum if they would come over to him. It was then decided to call the garrison back to Canton and orders were given accordingly. The soldiers, however, refused to obey the order and turned out their commander and mutinied. The garrison has now been dispersed and the railway traffic is resumed.

COTTON COMPANY'S DIVIDEND.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that they have received a cable from Shanghai stating that the International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., has declared a dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 and a bonus of Tls. 5. There is being set aside for depreciation Tls. 75,977, placed to reserve, Tls. 200,000; Equalisation of Dividend Fund, Tls. 96,000; carry forward, Tls. 45,833.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR

HOUSE FED CAPONS AND CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

JUST TO HAND
A SUPPLY OF
CHRISTMAS CARDS

IN SIMPLE STYLES

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
3, Wyndham Street. Tel. 440.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Proposed Vote for Relief of Chinese Flood Sufferers.

The Legislative Council meets to-morrow, when H. E. the Officer Administering the Government will move the following resolution:—"This Council desires to express its heartfelt sympathy with the Government of the Chinese Republic in the disastrous floods which have devastated an immense area of country in the Province of Chihli and hereby votes a sum of \$100,000 as a contribution towards the relief of the suffering caused by this calamity."

Cost of Camp.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak will ask:—"Will the Government state what is the estimated cost to the Colony of the suggested Camp for Defence Corps training in the New Territories?"

New Bills.

The Orders of the Day are:—First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to make further provision against the counterfeiting of labels, wrappers and marks used in connection with Government opium.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to regulate Ferries.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for the making of deposits by certain persons, firms and companies carrying on fire or marine insurance business.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Pension Ordinance, 1862.

YOUR BREATH?

Is it offensive? Is your tongue as clean as it should be in the morning? If not let



help you. They dispel Constipation, correct torpid liver, bad breath, foul tongue, bilious headaches. As gentle as nature. Of all chemists, or 60 cents the postal post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Seachuan Road, Shanghai.

CLASSICAL DANCING.

Big Attraction at Victoria Theatre.

Lovers of classical dancing will find an unusually strong attraction at the Victoria Theatre to-night in the person of Mlle. Marie Louise Sterlicq, of the Grand Opera House, Paris. Trained under the famous Madame Mariquita at the Opera Comique, her wonderful personality soon attracted attention and for a period of ten years she was premier danseuse at the Opera House, Paris, in all the great operatic works. In a desire to see the world, Mlle. Sterlicq has visited the leading cities of North and South America, Cuba and Japan. Coming from Shanghai, she will appear in Hongkong for a short season of four days only. She has a wonderful repertoire of both classical and ancient dances from many of the most famous grand operas, including "Thais," "Giscons," "Herodiade," "Salome," etc. No doubt her visit here will attract big audiences.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOINT SERVICE

of the

"NEDERLAND" AND
"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"
Royal Mail Lines.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"VONDEL,"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 26th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 30th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th instant, at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 27th November, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at Messrs. Electric Co's Office, 1st Floor, Powell's Building

A Quantity of Office Furniture

Also

1 Large Milner's Safe.

On view on day of sale.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

WE recommend
Arrow Shirts
to our customers
because we would
rather have permanent customers
than transients.



ARROW SHIRTS

Are good shirts—they'll stand wear as well as washing—and they come in so many good patterns that we are sure to be able to please you.

STOCKED BY
MACKINTOSH
AND
TAK CHEONG

CAMP REQUISITES

KHAKI FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Khaki Mufflers.

Khaki Gloves.

KHAKI CARDIGAN JACKETS.

Khaki Socks.

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8 CO., LTD
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
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Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

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UNDERWEAR

is absolutely all wool and unshrinkable, it is made by one of the oldest makers of Underwear in the United Kingdom, Comfort being assured.

WE STOCK IT IN ALL WEIGHTS.

KNITTED WAISTCOATS AND SWEATERS

GOLF HOSE, SOCKS, Etc.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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FOR

BROADWOOD
PIANOS

NEW MODELS JUST RECEIVED.
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS CLIMATE
16, DES VOEUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

D.C.L.

Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil.



The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

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SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDQUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To Canada, United States and Europe via VancouverIn connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.
EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heats Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Veranda Cafe.EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.
S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All Steamers call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific R.V. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANKA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—Kobe—YOKOHAMA.
J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent, Hong Kong.
TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD:

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917."ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1063.

DEE VORUX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.	Tokiwa Maru Capt. Ogura	T. 15,130 {SATUR. 8th Dec. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.	Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa	T. 21,000 {FRI. 23rd Nov. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	T. 16,000 {TUES. 11th Dec. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine	T. 21,000 {FRI. 14th Dec. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Niko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 {FRI. 14th Dec. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ... Benken Maru
Capt. Yamamoto T. 8,000 {SATURDAY,
1st Dec.Kobe ... Tokomi Maru
Capt. Araki T. 8,000 {SUNDAY,
2nd Dec.EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
\$ Wireless Telegraphy. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	26th Nov.
PERIA MARU	19,000	7th Dec.
KOBE MARU	18,000	19th Dec.
SINRIA MARU	18,000	31st Dec.
TENTO MARU	22,000	11th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	18,000	23rd Jan.

The "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. PERIA MARU "omit call at Shanghai.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.
SHINYO MARU 22,000 26th Nov.
PERIA MARU 19,000 7th Dec.
KOBE MARU 18,000 19th Dec.
SINRIA MARU 18,000 31st Dec.
TENTO MARU 22,000 11th Jan.
NIPPON MARU 18,000 23rd Jan.These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service Ltd., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan, free of charge.
For full information as to rates, etc., apply toT. DAICO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

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Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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JANUARY 26, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

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FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED

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Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Liangchow	22nd Nov. at noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Sinking	22nd Nov. at noon.
HAIPHONG	Kaifong	25th Nov. at 9 a.m.
TIENSIN	Huichow	28th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	27th Nov. at 3 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent

Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in

Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and

Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between

Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of

Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are

Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment

at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

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Hongkong November 21, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers. From. Expected on or about. Will leave on or about. For.

Tijmanook Amoy in port 25th Nov. Shanghai

Tijpanas ... 24th Nov. 26th Nov.

Tijliwong ... 6th Dec. 8th Dec.

Tijbodas ... 3rd Dec. 9th Dec. Kobe

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and

have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at

through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having

good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and

Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Haihong ... J. W. Evans ... TUES. 27th Nov. at noon.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgkins ... FRI. 30th Nov. at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

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For Freight and Passage apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

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INDO-CHINA STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For Steamship On

SHANGHAI via F'chow Wosang Fri. 23rd Nov. at d'light.

MANILA ... Yuensang Fri. 23rd Nov. at 3 p.m.

SANDAKAN ... Mausang Sat. 24th Nov. at noon.

SHANGHAI ... Wingsang Wed. 28th Nov. at d'light.

MANILA ... Loongsang Fri. 30th Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and

Panama.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and

carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes

calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommo-

dation, and through tickets can be obtained for Southern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-

modation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-

date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kaiti, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Daru.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from Hongkong to Tientsin via Shanghai and Tientsin

calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-

ment, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with

their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Commonwealth Shipbuilding Scheme.

Under the Commonwealth shipbuilding scheme, the first order has been given by the Victorian Government to build 3,000-tonners at the Williamstown shipyards. Extensive contracts have been made in the anticipation of the Commonwealth owning a large merchant fleet after the war.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. C. A. Nielsen has been appointed second officer, Hsin-kong; Mr. W. Dean, second officer, Kwangtuh, is on leave; Mr. E. Hempel has been appointed second officer, Kwangtuh; Mr. J. E. Richards, chief officer, Fatsan, has gone chief officer, Huichow; Mr. H. Matthews, chief officer, Huichow, has gone chief officer, Taming; Mr. A. W. Taylor has been appointed second officer, Taming; Mr. H. J. Callister, acting chief officer, Fatsan; Mr. A. Seaton has been appointed chief officer, Hsin-kong; Mr. J. Reynolds, chief officer, Hsin-kong, has resigned; Captain G. Williams, of the Shunlee, has resigned; Mr. J. Cartwright, chief officer, Shunlee, has resigned; Mr. E. C. Williams, acting chief officer, Sanul, has resigned; Mr. C. Hansen has been appointed acting chief officer, Sanul. "Shippin" and Engineering.

A Gigantic Liner.

Press despatches from New York announce the arrival at an Atlantic port in the United States of the British steamship Justicia, a new vessel of 32,234 tons, ranking among the greatest ships of the world, says the "Montreal Gazette." Behind the screen of secrecy which the censorship maintains, notable work for the merchant as well as the war marine is evidently being done in the United Kingdom. Practically of the same size as the Mauretania, and its ill-fated sister craft, the Lusitania, the Justicia is exceeded in size by the Olympic, which is credited with 45,324 tons measurement, and which is understood to be engaged in naval work. There is also of greater size than the Justicia, the Imperator, said to measure 71,000 tons, but which is of no present value to its owners, being confined to its home ports by the British blockade of the German coast. While most of the transport work of the war falls upon vessels of moderate size, there is a place for the leviathans which nothing else can fill. Five thousand men and their military belongings have been carried across the ocean in one vessel at a minimum of expense both for transport and protection; and before the close of hostilities many more such precious cargoes may be moved in like manner. The Justicia was one of eleven large steamships to arrive from Europe at one United States port in two days, which is also a fact of meaning. Taken in conjunction with other statements relating to shipping bound to or from the United Kingdom it suggests that the co-operation of the builders and the protecting squadrons is removing the risks that the enemy's undersea blockade would have a deciding influence in his favour in shaping the fortunes of the war.

Suez Canal Traffic.

A return of the shipping passing through the Suez Canal in the years 1914, 1915, and 1916, issued recently states that the net tonnage for 1916 shows a decrease of 2,940,808 tons as compared with that of 1915, and a decrease of 7,084,148 tons as compared with that of 1914. The number of vessels which passed through the Canal was 4,802 in 1914, 3,708 in 1915, and 3,110 in 1916, of which 3,078 in 1914, 2,736 in 1915, and 2,383 in 1916 carried the British flag. There was a decrease of 1,867,843 tons last year, as compared with 1915, in the tonnage of British vessels, which amounted to 13,910,278 tons in 1914, 11,656,038 tons in 1915, and 9,788,190 tons in 1916. The tonnage of German vessels decreased from 3,352,287 tons in 1913 to 2,118,946 tons in 1914, and disappeared entirely in 1915 and 1916. The percentage of British vessels and their net tonnage in 1916 was 76.4 and 79.4 respectively of the total, compared with 78.8 and 76.3 in 1915 and 64.1 and 66.5 in 1914. The total traffic for the first half of 1917 was 4,257,000 tons, as against 10,344,676 tons for the corresponding period of 1914. The net diminution in tonnage for the first half of 1917, as compared with the corresponding half year of 1916, was 2,090,924 tons; the reduction in commercial shipping being 2,121,807 tons, against an increase of 120,877 tons in ships used by the Italian, Greek, and Japanese Governments for military purposes.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO. EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

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Yong Building, Tel. 1574. **JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.**
Hong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. U. S. MAIL LINE.

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"EJADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

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THE SUNSHINE BELT.

Thermost Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.
S.S. "EJADOR" Dec. 4th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 31st.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 30th, 1918.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—
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HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG

WEDNESDAY, 21st NOVEMBER, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatsan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

THURSDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatsan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sui An Tons 1,651. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 1917.
The Company's Steamship

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 9 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.
JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE HONG-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUHOW LINE.
S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuhow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuhow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.

These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
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VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS			
Swatow and Bangkok	Shanghai	B. & S.	22 Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Shanghai	B. & S.	22 Nov.
Shanghai via Foochow	Shanghai	B. & S.	22 Nov.
Manila	Shanghai	B. & S.	22 Nov.
Sandakan	Shanghai	B. & S.	22 Nov.
Shanghai	Shanghai	B. & S.	22 Nov.
Haiphong	Shanghai	B. & S.	22 Nov.
Tientsin	Shanghai	B. & S.	22 Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Shanghai	B. & S.	22 Nov.
Shanghai	Shanghai	B. & S.	22 Nov.
Manila	Shanghai	B. & S.	22 Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Shanghai	B. & S.	22 Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Shanghai	B. & S.	22 Nov.
Kobe	Shanghai	B. & S.	22 Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Shanghai	B. & S.	22 Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Shanghai	B. & S.	22 Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Shanghai	B. & S.	22 Nov.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI CASHI KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

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TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAKAZUTA, SATO, KANADA, SHINKEI, KAMIMADA, BIBI and OYUDAR Collieries.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTSU, MUKO, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO, HAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBOYAMA, YAMAGUCHI, HANKOW, PEKING, DAIHON, TAIPEH, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG, CANTON and SINGAPORE.

Cable Address: "IWASAKI,"
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AGENCIES:—

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For Particulars, apply to—
S. KAWATE,
Manager,
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

CONSIGNEES

BARBER LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"EGREMONT CASTLE,"

From NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 10th prox. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 26th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

TODWELL & CO. LTD.
Agents.

HOTEL LISTS.

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Baxter Master	Leon E M de
Brown W G	Laake M de
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Cox Mr & Mrs E F	Neburk S
Commebers E	O'Driscoll Capt & Mrs
Crosthwaite F	M
Cla M C	Flinnott Cole Mrs
Cowan Mr J J	Robinson Capt A
Cochrane Mr & Mrs	Piccola Miss E
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Drake Mrs J L	Poulter Acton
Davies Mrs J L	Pendleton O
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Ehrhardt Cap W	Easy Miss F
Fliehe Mr & Mrs P	Bay B H
C	Robinson Capt A
Fog W	Richardson H M
Gould Mr & Mrs J	Rady J E
Goulbourn W	Roberts R P
Gain P D G	Rigdon Miss
Gaujoin M	Salter J
Gordon Hare J	Shiner Mr & Mrs W
Illman Mr & Mrs	C
Guthrie P	Star A W Van der
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Haddon Mr & Mrs	Schriebe F S
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Hall Capt T P	Stolte N
Hodgins Mrs A E	Spicer Capt H
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Hartley G	Thompson G
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Hoffman E	Thompson G
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Hope L	Thompson G
Holmes J C	Thompson G
Hartley B	Thompson G
Harrish Mr & Mrs	Thompson G
Inno Capt E H	Thompson G
Joseph E M	Thompson G
Journel Miss G de	Thompson G
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Hamm Mr & Mrs	Managers Mr & Mrs
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Hawker A S	Managers Mr & Mrs
Jackson Mr & Mrs	Managers Mr & Mrs
W	Managers Mr & Mrs
James B	Managers Mr & Mrs
Joseph J	Managers Mr & Mrs
Janssen	Managers Mr & Mrs
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Liddell Mrs	Managers Mr & Mrs
Mealy W	Managers Mr & Mrs
McAlister Mr & Mrs	Managers Mr & Mrs

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Duffield H O	Managers Mr & Mrs
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fortnightly joint-service of the
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.
Next departures from HONGKONG:
Steamers
To SAN FRANCISCO Rembrandt 1000 tons 24th Nov.
To SINGAPORE and JAVA Goe tot 1000 tons 5th Dec.
Rindjani 800 tons 19th Dec.
Vondel 1000 tons 21st Nov.
Oranje 800 tons 1st Dec.
Koningin der Nederlanden 1500 tons 15th Dec.
Omni 800 tons 29th Dec.
These superior passenger steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers.
For further particulars apply to:
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Agents.
TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.

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OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at
Tariff Rates.

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CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE,"
containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts
of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

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Telephone No. 122. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, HONGKONG,
also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE

During the absence of the staff
compiling a Dollar Directory in Singa-
pore, the affairs of the

HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY

are being handled by Messrs. Kelly
& Walsh, Chater Road, to whom all
communications can be addressed.
Our P.O. Box is 431
Our Telephone No. 1906.

Villa Band's Costly Mistake.
Juarez, Mexico, October 15—
Passengers arriving here last
night from the Southport steamer
the bodies of twenty Mexicans
hanging to telegraph poles along
the Mexican Central right of way
between Torreon and Chihuahua.
Mexican officials say the bodies
are those of Villa followers who
a few days ago attacked a military
train.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SHINYO MARU"
From SAN FRANCISCO to
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
& MANILA.

The above named steamer
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery of cargo from
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 17th November, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charge will be assessed
on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on 21st November, at
5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where they will be
examined on the 23rd November,
at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if
filed after the 30th November,
1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1917.

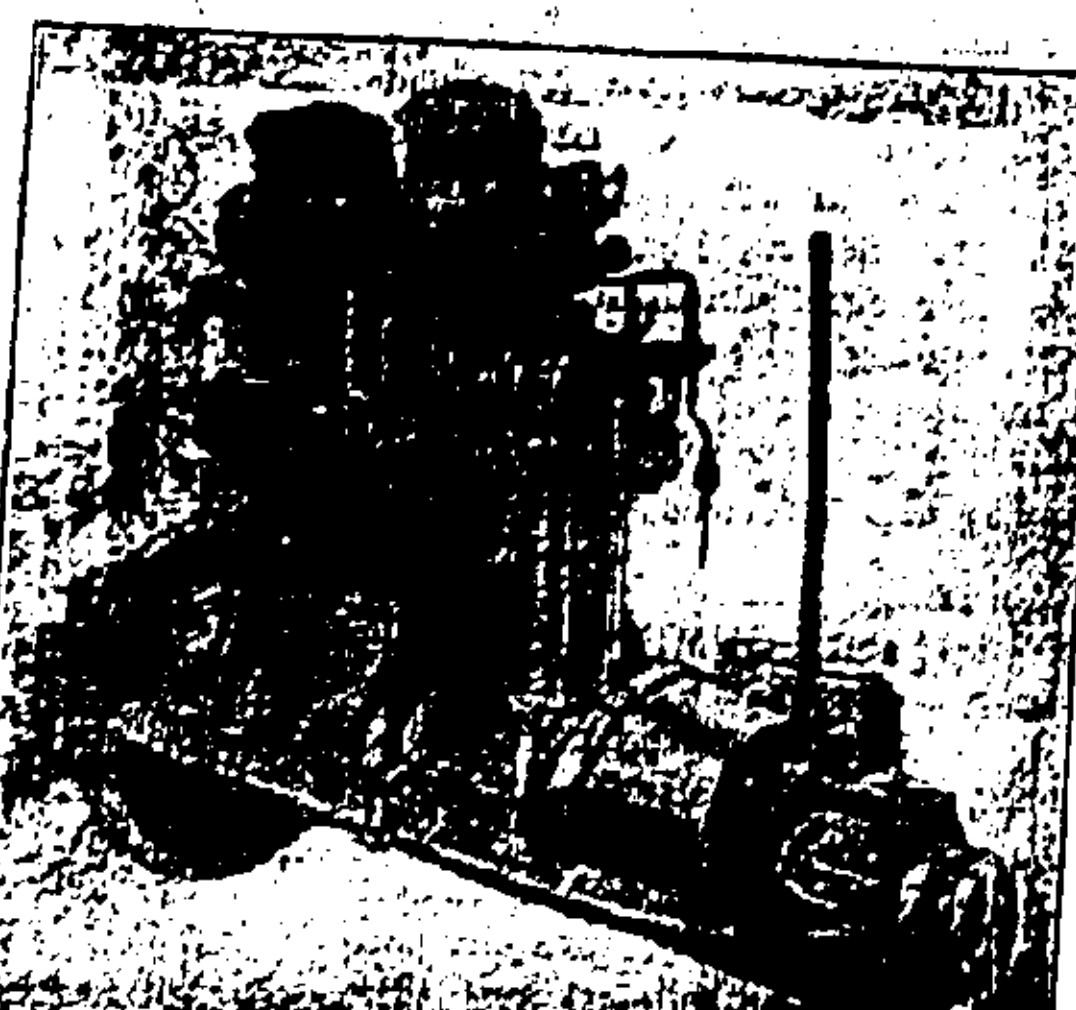
American Steel Prices.

London, Nov. 8.—President
Wilson has approved the agree-
ment of the War Industries Board
with the principal steel manufac-
turers fixing maximum prices,
subject to revision on January 1,
1918, namely: \$3.25 on wire,
\$5.75 on tin plates. On No. 23
black sheet, 5 cents base; No.
10 blue annealed sheet, 4.25
base; No. 28 galvanized sheet,
6.25 base. There will be a dis-
count of 17 per cent. on cold
rolled steel.—Butter-Hokusei.

W. C. HUMPHREYS & CO.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for
Bolinder's
Crude Oil Engines
direct coupled to dy-
namos, centrifugal
pumps & winches.
Stocks & spares al-
ways on hand.
Goodlass and Wall
paints & anti-rusting &
anti-corrosive ships'
bottom composition.
Glyco anti-friction
metal.
Plastic Cement for
furnaces.



Bolinder's direct
reversible Marine
Engine from 5-500
B.H.P. The Engine
for economy and
reliability with in-
visible exhaust.
Stocks kept.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.
Codes Used All: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT ORDINARY TIDING	MIN. OF TIDE	MAX. OF TIDE
LOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Lowloon	700'	100'	12'	10'	14'
No. 2 Dock, Lowloon	275'	50'	12'	10'	14'
No. 3 Dock, Lowloon	275'	50'	12'	10'	14'
Patent Slip, No. 4, Lowloon	275'	50'	12'	10'	14'
TAI-POO-SHUI					
Competition Dock	400'	50'	12'	10'	14'
Shaw Dock	400'	50'	12'	10'	14'
Patent Slip, No. 5, Lowloon	275'	50'	12'	10'	14'

Phone No. 20, Hongkong.
TOWN OFFICE.
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.
W. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.M.E. General Mgr.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

NEW BRITISH ATTACKS IN THE WEST.

Considerable Material Captured.

London, November 20.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Soon after daybreak, we carried out, satisfactorily, a series of operations between St. Quentin and the River Scarpe. We captured considerable material, and the number of prisoners has not yet been counted. The weather has become stormy, rendering the action of aircraft difficult. Hostile artillery was active, particularly in the neighbourhood of Zonnebeke and Passchendaele.

Germans Admit Loss of Ground.

London, November 21.

A German wireless official message says:—The English, attacking with strong forces, gained ground between the roads from Bapaume and Peronne to Cambrai. Our counter-measures are in full swing.

ACTIVITY ON BALKAN FRONT.

London, November 20.

A French Eastern communique says:—Reciprocal artillery activity has been resumed on the whole front, notably west of the Vardar, in the Cerne bend, and north of Monstir. The Russians have repelled an enemy reconnaissance in the lakes region. British airmen have dropped bombs in Struma Valley, and caused an explosion at Tuzluca.

(Continued from Page 1.)

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

A Plea for Anglo-French Unity.

London, November 19.

Concluding his speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said:—Are we to tolerate men in this country who, from purely political and personal reasons, disseminate distrust and jealousy of France in the breasts of Englishmen? We are here to stop that here and now. Poor France, trampled upon, forever bereaved of so many of her sons, her richest provinces torn from her, wants nothing except emancipation from the deadly menace that has threatened her for half a century. I do hope that whatever happens they will keep their hands, tongues and pens from trying to foster suspicion, jealousy and distrust between France and ourselves. If we act together I do not fear what may happen. I see anxieties on the horizon: I have never concealed these, and it is better to tell people what is happening. But no anxieties can modify the conviction that only two things could defeat us. If the submarine menace had wrenched the freedom of the seas our hope would have been shattered, but I do not further fear the submarine. We are on its track. On Saturday we destroyed five of these pests. (Loud Cheers.) The only other danger is the lack of unity. I support every scheme that helps to a real and lasting victory that will bring Peace and healing to the bleeding world. (Loud Cheers.)

During the debate in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Carson repudiated that there was any whitening down in the proposals to secure closer co-operation. The agreement made at Rapallo would be adhered to as one of the most solemn undertakings entered into during the war.

Subsequently the debate lapsed. Feeling in the Lobby is unanimous that the difficulty is over.

A Personal Triumph.

London, November 20.

The papers are practically unanimous that yesterday's debate was a personal triumph for Mr. Lloyd George, who rarely has shown such persuasive power in dissipating any apprehension of a political crisis. His explanations of the working of the new Council satisfied those doubting its practicability.

Tributes are paid to Mr. Asquith's moderation.

ITALIAN FIGHTING SPIRIT REVIVED.

London, November 20.

A wireless Italian official message states: By the attack on Monte Fenera and Monte Tomba the enemy has made contact with every point of the line on which the Italians have made a stand. The enemy masses are increasingly dense at several places. Movements of artillery and columns are reported in various directions. A new phase is about to commence. Possibly the enemy intends to tempt fortune by a grand strategic undertaking and rapidly break the wings with a view to surrounding the Italians or by a slow, methodical wearing-down action inflicting a series of hammer blows similar to Verdun. In any case the recent serious losses must have convinced the enemy of the impossibility of the dissolution of the Italian army through lack of resistance. The Italian army is preparing to face a great imminent struggle to which the enemy is bringing up enormous forces and material.

ENEMY USE OF BRITISH CEMENT.

London, November 19.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that in view of a letter from a British officer to the "Times" stating that he found in a pill box a label showing that it was made with British cement, the export of cement had been prohibited pending enquiries. He pointed out that military enquiries up to the present had not confirmed the use of British cement in German fortifications. If there was any reasonable doubt thereabout, the export would be definitely stopped.

THE HELIGOLAND FIGHT.

Amsterdam, November 19.

Travellers from Germany state that one and possibly two German destroyers were lost in the Heligoland fight. Most of the crews perished.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

London, November 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that the situation in Russia is still obscure although it appeared that the extremists completely controlled Petrograd and Moscow. Telegraphic communication with Sir G. Buchanan, the British Ambassador, had been resumed.

LAWN TENNIS.

"Bradley" Cup Competition.

The annual singles tournament for the "Bradley" Cup, presented by Messrs. Bradley and Company, for competition amongst the Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Regular Forces in the Colony, commences early in December. In addition to the "Bradley" Cup, there are other prizes

to be played for. The entrance fee is thirty cents per man, and entries close on 1st of December next. Sergeant Major R. H. Jewbury, R.E., Royal Engineer Office, Victoria Barracks, is acting as Hon. Secretary, and he will be pleased to receive entries. All entrance fees go towards prizes and the balls to be used have either been presented, or will be provided by the Services Entertainment Fund. It is anticipated that this competition will be very keen this year, and it is hoped that a large entry will be forthcoming.

ENEMY SUPPLIES.

Germany Gets Cotton Via Switzerland.

Boston, September 29.

Statistics have been prepared by Mr. James Louis Moore, Bayard Cutting fellow of Harvard University for European research in modern history and international law, for the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers that confirm the many comments and reports on the leakage of cotton into Germany through neutrals. The article in which the tell-tale figures are embodied analyses in detail the imports of cotton into Switzerland during the war and its re-exportation to the Central Empires. The figures are startling of themselves, but the compiler says that, because of the landlocked position of Switzerland "between four great warring countries," they "are applicable to an even greater extent to Holland and the Scandinavian kingdoms."

Yet Switzerland, despite the difficulties of its geographical position, "has been able since the beginning of the war to import enough cotton to make a very important contribution toward the support of the Central Powers," says Mr. Moore. He continues:

"The statistics of American exports of raw cotton to the northern neutrals show a remarkable increase over the pre-war figures. At the same time all these countries were securing from England great quantities of woven cottons, presumably for domestic consumption, which released the greater part of the raw cotton imported from the United States for re-exportation to Germany. We shall probably soon be pouring out the life blood of thousands of our youths on the battlefields of Europe to conquer by the sword an enemy to whom we foolishly refused to aid Great Britain to starve out by her blockade."

In 1913 Switzerland imported 60,064,120 pounds of raw cotton. The outbreak of the war in August, 1914, caused a diminution in the imports during the latter months of the year, and the figures for the year totalled only 48,331,580 pounds. Of this amount Egypt furnished more than one-half, or 25,742,860 pounds; British India supplied 2,725,140 pounds and the United States sent a little more than half of the export of the previous year, or 19,378,700 pounds; 484,880 pounds scattered.

"The year 1915 was, however, the banner year for the importation into Switzerland of all forms of cotton and for its re-exportation to Germany and Austria. The amount of raw cotton imported rose to 89,884,540 pounds. There were 53,685,650 pounds imported in 1916. The official figures of Swiss exports give indication of a direct re-exportation of raw cotton. The forms which it took were those of cotton yarn, cloth and cotton waste."

"A recapitulation, including all forms of cotton, will show at a glance in summary form the changes which the war has brought about in Swiss imports and exports of cotton. The total imports of cotton in 1913 amounted to 22,055,700 pounds. The countries of origin and the amounts from them were as follows: The United States, 34,468,980; Egypt, 22,802,530; Great Britain, 18,952,760; Germany, 7,259,760; Italy, 2,988,480; British India, 2,286,220; Austria-Hungary, 1,928,300; France, 1,835,240; 1,576,420 other sources. The total exports for 1913 were 27,680,840 pounds. The countries of destination and the amounts exported to them were as follows: Germany, 14,221,680; Austria-Hungary, 1,802,240; British India, 1,803,580; Italy, 1,236,400; France, 832,040; Turkey, 834,400; Africa, 837,320; 5,262,180, scattered. The excess on balance of exports to the Central Empires amounted in this year to 6,855,860 pounds."

"In 1914 the amount imported dropped to 67,553,520 pounds, largely on account of the requisitioning of transatlantic shipping for war purposes. Egypt furnished 25,742,860 pounds, the United States, 19,060,080; Germany, 2,641,060; British India, 2,725,140; Italy, 2,412,620; Austria-Hungary, 1,900,640, and France, 1,182,280; 827,300 other sources. The total exports, however, increased slightly in this year over 1913, to 28,870,400 pounds. The destination by countries and the amounts were as follows:—Germany, 15,893,460; Austria-Hungary, 3,145,340; British India, 1,461,900; Italy, 996,580; France, 791,340; Rumania, 850,000; the United States, 708,820; 4,732,200 to numerous other countries. The excess of exports to the Central Powers over imports from the same totalled 13,677,620 pounds in this year, as against 6,855,860 in 1913."

"In 1915 imports and exports reached the high-water mark; 109,812,120 pounds were imported. The United States supplied 47,016,860 pounds; Egypt, 29,788,460; Great Britain, 20,347,580; Italy, 7,412,640; Germany, 1,998,920; British India, 1,857,460; France, 445,940; and Austria-Hungary, 348,720, 529,540 other sources. The exports in this year rose to 58,890,480 pounds; or 213 per cent. of the amount exported in 1913. Germany received 33,165,440; Austria-Hungary, 17,407,720; France, 1,287,660; British India, 1,120,460; Rumania, 1,054,900 and Italy, 467,360; 4,398,920 scattered. The excess on balance of exports to the Central Powers rose in this year to 41,927,520 pounds, compared with 6,855,860 in 1913."

"In 1916, Switzerland's total import of cotton amounted to 89,069,660 pounds. The United States exported 38,213,320; Egypt, 21,400,880; Great Britain, 17,764,560; Italy, 5,828,040; Germany, 1,827,540; British India, 1,733,000; France, 1,128,600; and Austria-Hungary, 218,680; 88,400 other sources. Of the 21,819,300 pounds exported, Germany received 12,403,600; Austria-Hungary, 5,692,060; Rumania, 1,025,640; France, 331,988; and Italy 216,920; 2,149,400, scattered. The excess on balance of exports to the Central Powers was 19,049,440 pounds, as against 6,855,860 in 1913."

"England, strange to say, has continued during the war to export to Germany's neutral neighbors great quantities of cotton yarn and cotton weavings, which have been released in these countries considerable amounts of cotton for re-exportation to the Central Powers."

"Italy, too, has been an offender. The figures above show an appreciable increase in Italy's exportation of cotton to Switzerland, which has gone to swell the amount available for exportation from the neutral to Germany and Austria. Moreover, I have reason to believe that the official statistics show only a small percentage of the cotton that has leaked into the enemy countries through our Mediterranean ally. Our export of raw cotton to Italy increased from 268,678,516 pounds in 1914 to 563,700,142 in 1915."

"Undoubtedly a large part of this increase can be accounted for in the increased demand for cotton in the manufacture of explosives. We should remember, however, that the state of belligerency between Italy and Germany is not of long standing, and up to the declaration of war between the two countries a considerable amount of cotton found its way into German across Switzerland. This, of course, is not included in the figures adduced above for the exportation of cotton from Switzerland into Germany."

"Izal" and Bark Canker. We have seen quite a number of reports from plantation companies in which reference is made to the use of "Izal" for bark canker. This powerful disinfectant is being used as a wash over the tapping cuts and trees affected with what is variously designated as "Black Throat," "Stripe Canker," or "Canker."

So far all the records we have seen indicate that this disinfectant is proving to be quite a useful fungicide. We have in recent issues given publicity to the subject of canker and the use of fungicides, and we feel sure that all managers and directors of plantation companies will be only too glad to have at their command a reagent which is proving so valuable. "Izal" is an extremely concentrated and powerful disinfectant, which bears enormous dilution when being used. It mixes readily in hard or brackish, and even in salt water.

WAR PHRASES.

War-Songs and Catchwords.

A sympathetic English observer represents America as "struggling almost feverishly to produce phrases about the war." "There is no country so well aware of its special gifts in speedy and pungent characterization," he says, admitting that American slang has "an epigrammatic touch." The late America is found to dread "to be left behind by those countries who, whatever their qualities, are not to be compared" with her "in swiftness, in condensation, and in description."

In the *Daily Chronicle* he reviews America's efforts up to now, with "officialdom as well as the public and the newspapers all working hard." Thus:—

"The most prominent recruiting appeal, posted in huge letters on the hoardings, is as follows: 'I'm not the man who cheers, but he who volunteers, to whom all honour is due, Get in line; get a gun.'"

"The newspapers are torturing themselves as to the pet name for the American soldiers. They want something approximating to the British 'Tommy.' Many suggestions have been made. One is that they should be called 'Ted-dies,' a reminiscence of the title which keeps in mind the services and ambitions of Colonel Roosevelt. Recently this has been supplanted by the name 'Sammites,' derived, of course, from the national figure, 'Uncle Sam.' Neither has made a hit, though some of the papers are persevering with the latter. There was a little shock the other day when it was cabled that 'Sammy' in rural districts of England meant silly, stupid, even something pertaining to the village idiot. Strong-minded journalists thrust the suggestion aside, however, and persisted with 'Sammites.' One ingenious correspondent has put forward the joint nickname 'Sammy-Ted,' but scorn has been poured on him."

"Not less strenuous than the search for names and phrases has been that for a popular song which shall equal our 'Tipperary' or 'Keep the Home Fires Burning.' Here, too, there has been no absolute success hitherto. Experiments are still going on in the theatres and music-halls. Perhaps the most popular to the present is 'Good-bye, Broadway, Hello, France.' Recruiting automobile vans with a dozen or more soldiers pull up at crowded centres like Times Square or Madison Square, and the lads in khaki roar out the chorus through megaphones to the people who gather round. The words run thus:—

Good-bye, Broadway; hello, France;
We're ten million strong.
Good-bye, sweethearts, wives, and mothers;
It won't take us long.
Don't you worry while we're there;

It's for you we're fighting, too,
So good-bye, Broadway; hello, France;
We're going to square our debt to you.

"It goes with a swing and dash, and sounds a good deal better than it reads. Another one the recruiters sing is 'Where do we go from here?' The chorus is as follows:—

Where do we go from here, boys,
Where do we go from here?
Anywhere from Harlem to a Jersey City pier.
When Pat would spy a pretty girl he'd whisper in her ear
Oh, joy, oh, joy, where do we go from here?

"The peculiar excellency of this as a war-ditty, it will be observed, is, like that of 'Tipperary,' its complete irrelevance. 'What is entitled the 'official recruiting-song' has the following lines:—

It's your country, it's my country;
With millions of real fighting men.
It's your duty and my duty
To speak with the sword, not the pen.

If Washington were living to-day,
With sword in hand he'd stand up and say:
'For your country, and my country,
I'll do it all over again.'

"It may not be very good poetry, but the sentiment is beyond dispute."

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Third Day's Trials.

The November Criminal Sessions were proceeded with to-day at the Supreme Court before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies).

A Kidnapper Sentenced. The case in which a Chinese named Lam Tso pleaded guilty yesterday to kidnapping a little boy from the Pokfulam Road was disposed of.

Defendant had nothing to say, and it was stated by the Attorney General that the man had been banished for five years, but his term had expired.

His Lordship remarked that the boy had never been found, despite the assistance the defendant had given. He had tried to make amends too late. The sentence would be five years' hard labour.

Two Youths Charged with Manslaughter. Two Chinese, aged 18 and 16 years, were charged with the manslaughter of a little girl in Queen Victoria Street.

The Hon. Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp) conducted the case on behalf of the Crown, and the defendants were defended by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, (instructed by Mr. Leo D'Almeida).

The jury was composed of the following:—Messrs. W. Hardwick, N. McIntyre, A. G. Hewitt, H. Hyndman, J. T. Shaw, J. M. de Costa and O. A. Rodriguez.

The Attorney General said that the two youths were driving an empty truck down Queen Victoria Street, when the truck ran away. The little girl was standing by a pillar which supported a verandah, and the truck caught her on the head, killing her. There was no doubt that the prisoners were driving the truck and that the truck killed the girl, the only question being whether the prisoners were so negligent as to be criminally liable for the girl's death. He went on to deal with the law on the question, quoting several authorities defining the care that should be exercised.

His Lordship remarked that here, more than almost anywhere else in the world, a case of that sort was likely to arise. In other parts there were horses and mules to haul trucks along, but here the system of carrying things and conveying them by hand was in vogue. It was unfortunate they had no horses.

Evidence was then taken. The case was adjourned until Friday, for the attendance of a principal witness.

Returned Banished. A Chinese named Leung Kam-yau, was charged with returning from banishment before his term had expired.

A plea of guilty was returned. The Hon. Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp) appeared to prosecute.

The prisoner claimed to be Hongkong born. He was banished in 1912 for being a bad character, and when he returned he was banished again. He claimed that he could not be banished.

The case was adjourned until December 3.

DAMAGED LIGHTER.

This afternoon, before Mr. Dyer Bell, at the Police Court, a woman was charged with doing damage to a lighter belonging to the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company.

The facts of the case were that some time ago the crews of two lighters was before the Court for larceny and were discharged. The woman, who was among those charged, went back to the lighter and broke up a small wooden house on the lighter, throwing the wood into the sea.

The woman's defence was that the house was built by her and she had a right to do what she liked with it.

Mr. John Arnold, of the Company, said that the houses on the lighter were built by the Company. He produced receipts showing that the Company had paid for repairs to the shed.

Defendant was ordered to pay \$49 as compensation, in default, six weeks' hard labour.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

How Mr. Roosevelt Talked to Germany.

Mr. Roosevelt, at a luncheon in Chicago recently, related for the first time his version of the secret conferences between himself and the German Ambassador in 1902 regarding Germany's proposed "temporary" occupation of Venezuela, which threatened war between the United States and Germany.

Mr. Roosevelt said for the German Ambassador and said: "This Venezuela business is going on long enough. I cannot afford to let it get to a point where it may cause trouble for this country." He then called the attention of the Ambassador to the fact that Germany had a squadron new Venezuela threatening the mouth of the proposed Isthmian Canal and demanded a statement as to what Germany meant by "temporary" possession, adding: "do not propose to have any 99 years' lease." Continuing the narrative Mr. Roosevelt went on:—

The Ambassador said he did not feel at liberty to discuss an important question, and a conference broke up with following ultimatum: "Tell your Government that it must arbitrate the matter in ten days, or I send an admiral down there."

The Ambassador replied: "I cannot send such a message, I don't think you know what means."

"You think it means war, I asked."

"I don't want to say what I think," the Ambassador replied. "If it means war," I said, "you have chosen the one spot where you can't fight us," and I shored him on the maps our commanding position. When the Ambassador had retired I ordered Admiral Dewey to be ready to sail on hour's notice. A week later the Ambassador returned, and said he had not dared to send my message. I then told him I would order Admiral Dewey to sail within 48 hours. He said, "I will be an awful thing for this country." "Yes," I answered, "but it will be more awful for your country."

Within 36 hours the Ambassador said he had received instructions that Germany would arbitrate.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Infantry Battalion issued by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

Camp. The following arrangements have been made with reference to the issue of railway warrants to members of the Corps going to and returning from Camp:—

1. Special Trains and Trains returning from Camp at 6 p.m. The men will be counted and one warrant will be issued by a responsible Officer in the train for the total number, before arrival at Bridge 47 or Kowloon as the case may be.

2. In the case of men proceeding to Camp by the ordinary trains, individuals or parties may apply for warrants at the Booking Office at Kowloon Station and, on filling in the warrant and signing it, will be given a passenger ticket in exchange.

3. Individual members returning from Camp by the ordinary trains must obtain a warrant before leaving Camp. In the case of parties, one warrant will be sufficient.

It is to be clearly understood that members of the Corps are entitled to tickets and accommodation as follows:—Officers, 1st Class; Warrant Officers & N.C.O.'s, 2nd Class; Privates, 3rd Class.

An Unwelcome Visitor.

A Chinese living at Wong Nei Cheong Road, has reported to the Police that during the early hours of Monday morning some person gained entrance to his house by climbing up the scaffolding round an adjoining house and opening a roof door. Various articles of jewellery and money, to the total value of \$961, were stolen.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Hankow Export Produce.

The weekly circular of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce for October 24 says:—Export business was just settling down into its normal stride after the heavy drop in exchange when a 10 per cent. rise in exchange rates within a few days again separated buyers and sellers. Very little actual business has consequently been done, and quotations must be regarded as nominal. Prices for wood oil and cotton are weaker. Hides are firmly held, although local stocks are of inferior quality. The rise in exchange ought to bring prices down before long.

Quickening Russian Railways.

The *Sputnik* paper published at Harbin that many American engineers have been arriving in Siberia to work on the Siberian railways. By way of experiment, some of them operated trains at Tomsk with a remarkable result. Russian engineers thought that, at best, their American comrades would be able to run 24 trains only during the 24 hours. It was therefore with great surprise and admiration that they found the Americans actually running 70 a day without a hitch. Thanks to their skill the goods which had accumulated at Tomsk and neighboring station were disposed of in the course of one week.

Shanghai Coal Market.

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. in their report dated Shanghai, November 8, state:—Japan Coal:—We have little to add to what we wrote a fortnight ago as sellers are not yet in a position to say what prices for next year's contracts are going to be and we expect it will be a couple of weeks yet before any action is taken in the matter. Locally prices offered have advanced slightly but not to such an extent as to come up to the level of sellers' present ideas because local dealers still have contracts outstanding at the old rates and until these are worked off, they will not pay the new prices asked. Fushan Coal:—In sympathy with the difficulty in obtaining tonnage this market continues to strengthen and purchasers must be prepared for a very big advance in quotations for future supplies. Stocks are low and the demand very much exceeds the supply.

Shanghai Freight Market.

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. in their report dated November 8 state:—There is nothing of any interest to be said about the Homeward freight market to Europe as the position with regard to tonnage remains unchanged owing to Government control—as regards the Pacific—freights are still rather weak at the moment owing to an excess of tonnage on this berth, at the same time there are signs of a reversal of this state of affairs and rates forward for December and January shipment are firmer. Coastwise:—Our Northern market has been steady during the past fortnight and a fair demand exists in anticipation of the closing of the Northern Ports for the winter.

the Yangtze ports are quiet but the Hongkong market is fairly active and rates are firm. For New York via Panama:—There is plenty of cargo offering but the boats on this berth get such small allotments that they cannot handle it all.

Shanghai Shares.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson & Co., in their Weekly Share Circular, dated Shanghai, 10th November, state:—While the factor which governs the share market—sterling exchange—has preserved an almost uninterrupted level throughout the week, confidence has been too badly shaken and the financial situation is too strained to permit of a free market, nor do immediate prospects afford any promise of improvement. Business on the Stock Exchange is reduced to the smallest possible dimensions, and the few transactions effected are achieved with difficulty. The Debenture market has again gone flat in the absence of enquiries from either side. The French Government is issuing a new perpetual loan of ten milliard francs bearing interest at 4 per cent. but allotted at a discount of 0.3140 per cent. which brings the actual return up to 5.83 per cent. and this rate is irreducible for 25 years. Today's opening rate for T/T on London was 4/1; the Dollar rate being 72.45. Company Meetings, etc.—No meetings nor dividend announcements to report. Holiday:—The local racing carnival will take place on the first three days of next week and as business may therefore be too small to report, we shall not again address you until 24th instant.

Unusual Lumber Cargo.

The Japanese steamer *Somodon* Maru left Portland, O., recently for Japan, carrying an unusual cargo of lumber in that it was made up of timbers exclusively. It is understood that the Japanese buyers specified, in placing an order for the material, that none should go aboard the vessel with a diameter less than 18 inches. The result is most of the stuff is 24 inches in diameter and some 36 inches in diameter, with a percentage 36 by 40 inches. There have been shipments of timbers in the past, usually being part cargoes, and the remainder composed of merchantable material, but this is the first sent across the Pacific wholly of big timbers. They are intended for reworking on this side, and in filling the order, it is said, the mills simply hauled logs from the water and squared them, cutting timbers as large as the logs permitted. The cargo measured about 3,200,000 feet, the best stowage not being possible because the material ran about 40 feet long, and it was impossible to fill the holds lengthwise. Had she loaded an ordinary lumber cargo the *Somodon* Maru would have taken about 4,000,000 feet. She is a new ship, this being her second visit to the Pacific Coast, and is rated about the best lumber carrier yet handled at Portland, O.

Silk Industry.

New wild cocoons began to appear on the Antang market from early October. Most of the filatures have already commenced work and the latest of them will follow suit in a few days.

New American Prohibited Exports.

The Japanese Consul-General in New York reports to the Foreign Office that on the 21st ultimo the U.S. Government added to the list of prohibited exports over 60 commodities including machinery, such as boring machines and lathes; chemicals, such as caustic soda, phosphoric acid, and bismuth; salt, ore, metals, wool, and manufactures thereof; hemp, jute, and manufactures thereof, etc.

Stopping Spain's Gold.

The following was issued at Washington on September 24:—“Acting under the President's recent gold embargo proclamation, the Treasury officials have virtually decided to prohibit the export of gold to Spain. It has been disclosed that between January 1 and September 1, 1917, \$17,608,000 was exported to Spain, the largest amount in any similar period. This has adversely affected the trade balance which on September 1 was in favour of the United States to the extent of \$10,000,000.” Customs officials frustrated an attempt to ship \$10,000 in gold from New York to Spain. Another interesting gold movement, reported by Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co., is the transfer of substantial amounts from Holland to Switzerland. The indirect effect has been to lower the exchange on London in Amsterdam, and to raise the value of the pound sterling in Switzerland.

American Gold Embargo and Japanese Exchange.

As a natural sequence of the stoppage of the export of gold from the United States, Japanese exchange for that country tends to go up, with a consequent rise in the rates for Europe. The other day (says the *Japan Chronicle* of Oct. 28) the Yokohama Specie Bank raised both buying and selling rates for America, France, and Great Britain, by one point. The Bank has now further increased the rates by another point. The exchange market will advance still further if a favourable arrangement for Japan in regard to the American embargo on the export of gold. Following the recent advance in the conventional rates of interest on deposits in Tokyo, Osaka, and other principal cities in the country, the Mitsui Bank has decided to raise the interest on over-drawn accounts from 1.8 (5.84 per cent.) to 2.0 (6.57 per cent.), and the rates for other loans in the same measure. The new rates are to become operative from to-morrow (26th instant).

Japan-China Bank.

The Japan-China Exchange Bank, which has been planned by capitalists of Japan and China for some time, will be formally organized on November 15, when the inaugural general

meeting of the capitalists interested in the two countries will be held in Tokyo. The new bank will be open to business immediately. It will be called the Hanyuh Bank. The head office of the bank will be in Peking, and it will have branches in Tokyo and Shanghai. Mr. Lou Tsun-yu, former Chinese Minister to Japan and a director of the Bank of Communications in China, will be nominated as president of the new bank; and Mr. Taniguchi Kakichi, who until recently was manager of the Fukushima branch of the Bank of Japan, will become the managing-director. The bank will have three other directors and two auditors, who will be nominated from among the Japanese and Chinese. The Chinese capitalists of the new bank are the Bank of China; the Bank of Communications; General Feng Kuo-chang, President; General Tanshi-jui, Premier; Mr. Liang Chih-chao, Minister of Finance; and several other leading Chinese; while the Japanese capitalists are the Bank of Japan; the Yokohama Specie Bank; the Industrial Bank of Japan; the Bank of Korea; the Oriental Industrial Company; the Sanmito Bank; the Konoike Bank; the Mitsui Bank; the Mitsu Bishi Bank; the Fifteenth Bank; the One-hundredth Bank; the Yawata Bank; and the Marui Bank.—*N. C. Daily News.*

Grain Crops in Canada.

According to the preliminary estimates of the Census and Statistics Office for the end of August, 1917, the Canadian wheat crop will amount to 249,164,700 bushels from 14,755,800 acres, with average yield per acre of 16.88 bushels as compared with 17 bushels in 1916 and 20 bushels in 1915. This represents an increase of 19,851,700 bushels or 8 per cent. over the crop of 1916. The total yield of oats in 1917 is estimated at 399,843,000 bushels from 12,062,000 acres harvested, as compared with 365,533,000 bushels from 10,178,000 acres in 1916. The yield per acre of the harvested area (after deduction for areas not ripened into grain) for all Canada is 33.18 bushels as compared with 35.61 bushels in 1916 and 45.84 bushels in 1915. The estimate for rye is 4,194,950 bushels from 211,870 acres as compared with 2,967,400 bushels from 148,620 acres in 1916, the yield per acre being nearly 10 bushels in both years. The estimate for barley is 59,318,400 bushels from 2,392,200 acres as against 42,847,000 bushels from 1,703,700 acres in 1916. The total yield of flax seed is placed at 10,087,000 bushels from 1,242,000 acres as compared with 7,316,300 bushels from 822,000 acres harvested in 1916, the average yield per acre being 8.11 bushels in 1917 and 11.2 bushels in 1916. At the end of August the condition of field crops for Canada expressed in percentage of a standard representing a full crop was as follows: Spring wheat 73, oats 76, barley 75, rye 82, peas 76, bean 81, buckwheat 85, mixed grains 88, flax 63, corn for husking 73, potatoes 77, turnips 84, mangolds, etc., 83, alfalfa 87, corn for fodder 81, sugar beets 89, pasture 87, and hay and clover 95.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons a. \$330
North China b. 112 1/2
Unions a. \$775
Yangtzes b. ex 75 \$190

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$130
H. K. Fires n. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases b. \$78
Steamboats sa. \$19
Indos (Del.) sa. \$34
Indos (Pref.) b. \$110
Shells n. \$28 1/2

REFINERIES.

Sugars s. \$90
Malabons b. \$29 1/2

MINING.

Kailans a. 40/-
Langkats b. 13
Raubs a. \$2.50
Tronohs n. 28/-
Urals n. 30/-
Oriental Cons. n. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$90
Kowloon Docks sa. \$119 & 12
Shai Docks b. 71

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$30
H. K. Hotels b. \$90
Land Invest. n. \$88
H'phreys Est. sa. \$5.75
K'loon Lands n. \$30
Shai Lands b. 70
West Points b. \$79
Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. 1.165
Kung Yiks n. 1.15
Shai Cottons. b. 1.114
Yangtzepeeps s. 1.6
Orientals n. 1.36 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. \$64
China Light & P. n. \$39 1/2
Providents b. \$7 1/2
Dairy Farms b. \$23
Green Islands n. \$7.35
H. K. Electrics b. \$48
H. K. Ice Co. b. \$147 1/2
Ropes n. \$29 1/2
Steel Foundries n. \$10
Trams, Low Level s. \$6.60
Trams, Peak, old s. \$8
Trams, Peak, new s. 90
Laundries b. \$8
U. Waterboats n. \$13
Watsons s. \$34
Wm. Powells s. \$6.60
Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY NOVEMBER 21, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 2/10 1/4
30 d/s. 2/10 1/2
60 d/s. 2/11 1/4
4 m/s. 2/11 1/4
T/T Shanghai Nom.
T/T Singapore 123 1/2
T/T Japan 133 1/2
T/T India Nom.
Demand, India Nom.
T/T San Francisco 69
co & New York
T/T Java 155 1/2
T/T Marks Nom.
T/T France 401
Demand, Paris 401 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. LC 3/-
4 m/s. D/P 3/- 1/4
6 m/s. LC 3/- 3/4
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 3/- 3/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 70 1/4
4 m/s. Marks Nom.
4 m/s. France 416
6 m/s. France 421
Demand, Germany Nom.
Demand, New York 69 1/2
T/T Bombay Nom.
Demand, Bombay Nom.
T/T Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Manila 138
Demand, Singapore 123 1/4
On Haiphong 14 1/2 prem.
On Saigon 12 prem.
On Bangkok 53 1/2
Sovereign 53 1/2
Gold Leaf, per oz. 44.00
Bar Silver, per oz. 43 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:
Chinese... 20 cts. pieces 6 1/2% disp.
H'kong... 10 " 6 1/2%
Hongkong 20 cents. c. par.
" 10 " par.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (1/4 Paid up) — France 4,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.
General Manager: A. J. Farnotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES:

PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUETTE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352
5, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

THE LONDON LOCAL RAILWAY, Limited

TIME TABLE.

1.30 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

4.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

1.00 P.M. to 1.30 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

1.30 P.M. to 1.45 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

1.45 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

2.00 P.M. to 2.15 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

2.15 P.M. to 2.30 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

2.30 P.M. to 2.45 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

2.45 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

3.00 P.M. to 3.15 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

3.15 P.M. to 3.30 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

3.30 P.M. to 3.45 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

3.45 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

4.00 P.M. to 4.15 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

4.15 P.M. to 4.30 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

4.30 P.M. to 4.45 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

4.45 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

5.00 P.M. to 5.15 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

5.15 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

5.30 P.M. to 5.45 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

5.45 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

6.00 P.M. to 6.15 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

6.15 P.M. to 6.30 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

6.30 P.M. to 6.45 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

6.45 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

7.00 P.M. to 7.15 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

7.15 P.M. to 7.30 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

7.30 P.M. to 7.45 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

7.45 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

8.00 P.M. to 8.15 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

8.15 P.M. to 8.30 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

8.30 P.M. to 8.45 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

8.45 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

9.00 P.M. to 9.15 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

9.15 P.M. to 9.30 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

9.30 P.M. to 9.45 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

9.45 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

10.00 P.M. to 10.15 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

10.15 P.M. to 10.30 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

10.30 P.M. to 10.45 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

10.45 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

11.00 P.M. to 11.15 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

11.15 P.M. to 11.30 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

11.30 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

11.45 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

12.00 A.M. to 12.15 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

12.15 A.M. to 12.30 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

12.30 A.M. to 12.45 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

12.45 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

1.00 A.M. to 1.15 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

1.15 A.M. to 1.30 A.M. EVERY 10 MIN.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-

Silver \$1,500,000

\$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. J. E. Doherty, Chairman

Hon. Mr. C. E. Jones, F. C. J. (Chairman)

G. T. M. Allen, Esq., F. C. J. (Chairman)

E. W. D. Allen, Esq., F. C. J. (Chairman)

A. N. Cornwell, Esq., F. C. J. (Chairman)

CHIEF MANAGERS:

Hongkong—Mr. J. S. Stubb

Shanghai—Mr. J. S. Stubb

London—Messrs. J. S. Stubb & Co.

Western Bank, Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:

On Current Accounts at the rate of 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For 3 months, 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 1/2 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS OF THE BANK IS CONDUCTED BY THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balance at 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option, balances of 5 shillings or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at a rate which will be quoted on application.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1917.

